British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

☞ With this number concludes the quarter of the BRITISH PACKET.

A serious blow has just been given to the truculent policy so eagerly pursued by the sham "peacemakers" on the other side of the river. We stated in a former number that two of the Riverista officers who had been objects of President Oribe's clemency, after the battle of India Muerta, had raised the standard of revolt in the department of Maldonado, under the special protection of the Ministers of England and France. Those infamous tools were furnished by the naval forces of the two powers with everything necessary for rekindling the civil war, just as if the fields of the Oriental Republic had not been sufficiently drenched already with the blood of her sons, and there were no means but extermination to accomplish a mission of "humanity." In order to reinforce this nucleus of reaction against the legal authority, British vessels of war were employed to convey a detachment of infantry and a posse of officers from Montevideo, and land them on the coast with a couple of pieces of British artillery, for a protection.(1) On this being effected, great was the exultation among the loan-jobbers and their patrons in Montevideo, who had already fancied to themselves the country again in a blaze. But the delusion was of short duration; a single division of the Oriental militia having been sufficient to dispel the insane hopes that had been so fondly indulged. The despatch announcing an event so gratifying to the friends of the country is as follows:—

To His Excellency D. Manuel Oribe, President of the Oriental Republic.

Field of victory at Paso del Molino,
January 16th, 1846.

My dear President and Friend—

With heartfelt pleasure I congratulate Y. E. on the complete defeat which the ruthless Unitarians Flores, Freire, Brigido, and Calengo ,have this day suffered from the forces under my command.

In the pursuit hence to Maldonado the ruthless Unitarians have left from 160 to 170 dead on the field; 130 infantry prisoners, which was all they had, two pieces of artillery, one a twelve and the other an eighteen pounder, a quantity of arms, ammunition, &c., besides about 500 horses, which are in our possession.

Amongst the killed there are several officers, including a field-officer, and among the prisoners there is also a number of officers, one of whom is likewise a field-officer. We have had the good fortune to have only six killed and four wounded. As soon as I get the necessary information, I will give Y. E. a more detailed account. I now march to Maldonado to leave Colonel Acuña there with the garrison. In the meantime I have the honour to be Y. E's. most obedient friend and servant,

JUAN BARRIOS.

N. B. I also send to Your Excellency by Sergeant Juan N. Larrosa the standard taken from the ruthless Unitarians.

(1.) Notwithstanding all this favour Flores told the Captain of the *Eagle* to his face, that he did not thank him for his trouble, and that he and his party stood in no need of the assistance of *Gringos*. *Asi paga el diablo á quien le sirve*, says the Spanish proverb.

The day previous to this decisive triumph an expedition consisting of about 500 men had sailed from Montevideo for the purpose of taking possession of the town of Maldonado, which had been left ungarrisoned, in consequence of the troops stationed there having marched to join Col. Barrios; but, as on their arrival, things were found to be in quite a different state from what was anticipated, the design was relinquished. Probably the scheme of sending Pacheco and Obes up the Uruguay with another expedition, to attack Paysandú or Mercedes, will also undergo reconsideration.

As nothing has been said for some time past, respecting the lawless expedition up the Paraná, our readers will, perhaps, have imagined that it has by this time reached its destination. This, however, is far from being the case, if we except the *Firebrand* and *Fulton* steamers—the latter towed by the former in proof of the *entente cordiale*—and five or six privileged vessels that went up shortly after the battle of Obligado. The grand convoy, consisting of 52 merchantmen, the *Gorgon* steamer, the *Dolphin*, and four other vessels of war, had not on the 16th inst ascended further than San Lorenzo, some 12 leagues this side of Santa Fé; and this place, already famous from being the scene of the first victory obtained by General San Martin over the Old Spaniards in the war of Independence, has acquired additional celebrity from the severe chastisement that has now been inflicted there on the modern assailants of that same independence. General Mancilla, with the gallant defenders of Point Obligado, and 8 pieces of flying artillery, had taken up a position on the heights, where from 1 to 7 o'clock, P. M. of the above mentioned day, he kept up a galling fire upon the intruders, the effect of which was most destructive from the narrowness of the pass, whilst the shells of the *Gorgon*, and the heavy shot of the other vessels, showered to no purpose whatever, the guns on shore, from the peculiar nature of the ground, being beyond their reach. We think that by this time the Argonauts are convinced that they are paying pretty dear for their whistle.

It is gratifying to learn that we are about to have a correct map of the Oriental State of Uruguay, Don José Maria Reyes, Colonel of Engineers in the army of President Oribe, and formerly Chief of the Topographic Department in Montevideo, having presented to H. E. the fruit of 14 years of incessant labours in this respect, and H. E. having directed it to be engraved with all possible expedition at the expense of the State.

We have intelligence from the United States to the 17th November. The affairs of the River Plate seriously engaged public attention, and the tone of the official organ leaves no doubt as to the determination of the Government to resent the Anglo-French intervention as *hostile to American interests.* As before stated, letters of remonstrance had already been addressed to the Cabinets of London and Paris, and the proceedings of their agents in these countries were to form a prominent topic in the forthcoming Message of President Polk. On the 31st October a highly respectable and numerously attended public meeting was held at New York, at which resolutions condemnatory of European intervention in America, and calling upon the Government to resist it, were unanimously adopted. It was reported that it was in contemplation to send out a Chargé d'Affaires to the Oriental State, accredited to President Oribe. Commodore Rousseau was to sail within a few days. This gentleman is spoken of, in the letters before us, in terms of the highest commendation. Mr. E. A. Hopkins, of Vermont, formerly a midshipman in the U. S. navy, had been sent in a private capacity to Paraguay, to report upon the state of that country, in regard to which as little is known in North America as in Europe.

OVERTHROW OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The London Times of 29th ult. commences one of its "leaders" on foreign policy, received from Lord Aberdeen, with that masterly duplicity which has ever distinguished the leading English journals prior to a government expedition for the division and subjugation of a foreign territory. 1. The nation to be subjugated or divided is individualized in the person of its executive or ministers. 2. The executive is depicted as the incarnation of everything vile and detestable. 3. The trafficking propensity (commercial policy) of Englishmen, is invoked to countenance and support the peaceable overthrow of the incarnated fiend. 4. Pacific measures are feeble, and the division of the country being proved desirable for England, war is shown to be necessary. 5. We then have the threat from the *Times* in these words:

"In short, the emergency is so great, and the consequences of delay and doubt so injurious to all the interests affected by this question, that we trust a considerable reinforcement will be despatched to our naval forces in the Plata; and that the Governor of Buenos Ayres (Argentine Union) will learn that the next *argument* of the powers whose mediation he resists, will be *a declaration of war.*"

"All the interests" of the Times are British interests, of course; commercial interests first, and monarchial interests second—its arguments, those of every other unprincipled plunderer of nations and individuals—"Stand and deliver!" says the national highwayman, Lord Aberdeen; "Your purse, or your life!" says the footpad outside of London; "Your territory, or a declaration of war!" says England's footpad, the London Times. Here, then, is the whole question in a nutshell. The national robber presents the weapon of death to the heart of a sister republic. Shall we be indifferent spectators? We appeal to the United States government. We appeal to our fellow-citizens. Shall we fold our arms, and permit the robber to strike down a young and promising sister? Our late envoy to China, Hon. Caleb Cushing, in an address before the Boston Lyceum last Thursday evening, 16th inst., said "England, influenced by her love of growth, has proceeded to intervention in the affairs of this continent, to intervention in the matter of Texas and the United States; and not succeeding in this, to intervention in the affairs of Buenos Ayres and Uruguay. These facts are of momentous importance to us; and to beat back the interference of European powers, we have only to be conscious of our own strength, and put it forth."—*New-York Sun.*

Advertisements.

Removed.

MESS. IBARRA & MACOME have removed their Auction and Commission Store from No. 5 Calle Reconquista, to No. 61, Calle de Potosi, where they offer their services to the public in their usual capacity.
December 16th, 1845.

Mrs. Whitaker

BEGS leave to thank the public for the patronage she has received since the death of her late husband, and hopes by every attention to orders intrusted to her care, to merit a continuance of the same. Funerals of every description performed in the most elegant order, and on moderate terms.
Apply at No. 65 Calle de 25 de Mayo.

REMARKS ON THE PUBLIC CURRENCY.

Mr. Editor,—

In reference to the Legislative enactments proposed in our former article, it may appear to some of your readers that a mere *declaratory* value can add little or nothing to the actual value of our Paper Currency. It will at least be granted that paper money is a mere representation of exchangeable value, and consequently ought to have a definite and clearly expressed value attached to it. If we recur to the period of its first introduction as a circulating medium, the truth of this becomes self evident. We accept of paper in lieu of any commodity delivered, only from the persuasion that it may at pleasure be exchanged for an equal amount of the same, or an equivalent amount of any other commodity we may require. Without an expressed, or at least, a distinctly implied value, such permutations neither would nor could be effected. And hence the anomaly of our Paper Currency ; the old bank notes expressing an exchangeable value, which they do not possess, and which no one *now* believes them to possess ; whilst the latter emissions have no expressed value at all. The former ought to be retired from circulation, as altogether deceptive, whilst the latter ought to be reformed by assigning to them some definite value. Experience has shown that " A Current Dollar" is too vague a definition for an element that enters into the ten thousand daily transactions of a large community.

We do not imagine it practicable to return all at once to the only sound and safe principle, that of rendering paper money convertible at sight into specie. It is not in general so easy to retrieve the consequences of a long series of errors or abuses. There never was a more rash and inconsiderate experiment than the introduction of a Paper Currency into a new and unconsolidated state. In such circumstances not only are the requisite guaranties wanting for its effective convertibility into specie, but it even furnishes, at one time a motive, and at another the means, of ambitious enterprise on the one hand, or factious opposition on the other. But, in the meantime, we have to do with an existing, a present and a pressing evil. Our dominion over the past is limited indeed. Let us at least profit by *experience*—that better but wholesome fruit of disappointment—avoiding the errors we cannot rectify, and drawing from the future the best indemnification we can for the injuries of the past.

Since then immediate payment cannot be obtained, let us arrange accounts, and give or get a distinct acknowledgment for the amount due. Such arrangements are mutually advantageous to debtor and creditor. It affords the former a distinct view of his liabilities, by which his future efforts and measures must be determined ; and the latter, satisfied as to the amount of his claim, the fair and honourable intentions of the debtor, and the practicability of the means employed for a final liquidation, will submit with better grace to the necessary delay. By inspiring public confidence, one half the difficulties would at once be surmounted. On the strength of these general principles, we are firmly persuaded, that any just and equitable arrangements would be thankfully accepted by the public, and would tend directly and powerfully to correct and modify the evils of which we complain.

As to the expressed value that ought to be adopted for our " *Current Dollar*," we confess there are many and perplexing difficulties to adjust. We have assumed the rate of two hundred current paper dollars for an ounce of gold, or twelve current paper dollars per silver dollar, because, at a very recent period, and in times of only average tranquility and prosperity, our paper currency had attained this value ; a value which it might have retained, but for the unfounded fears of the many, and, perhaps, the criminal machinations of a few. It is certain, however, that whether this or any other standard be assumed, numerous grievances will remain unredressed. We suspect it is impossible to devise any measure that will meet all the difficulties that have been accumulating during the lapse of the last twenty years. The measure now recommended is a middle course, between the original assigned value of dollar per dollar, and the accidental, and, we believe, in some degree, forced and fictitious depreciation of the present day. Without pretending to obviate all the objections that may be started to this plan, we will undertake to show that any rate much higher or much lower than that proposed, would be attended with consequences still more indefensible on principles of equity and common justice, or fatal to the operation of any practical measure that might be attempted for the progressive amelioration of all.

This brings us to the last and most important branch of our inquiry, namely, the best means of fixing and regulating our Paper Currency in the meantime, and providing for its gradual and final extinction. In nature salutary medicines are often extracted from deadly poisons ; and the process we are about to recommend is somewhat analogous. The evils of which we complain had their origin in an unfortunate system of banking ; and by means of a Provincial Bank, based on sound principles, we think these very evils may yet in a great degree be remedied. For the present we can only cursorily glance at the leading features of such an establishment. Let us suppose then, for the sake of perspicuity, a Charter granted by the Superior Government, and sanctioned by the Honourable House of Representatives, embracing the following essential points :—

1.—That the establishment shall be on the principle of a joint stock company ; each individual being held responsible in proportion to the amount of shares he may possess.

2.—That the practical management shall be vested exclusively in the body of shareholders.

3.—That the Executive Government, as such, shall neither possess any interest in the establishment, nor participation in its direction ;—the proper sphere of the Executive, in all such cases, being to watch over the faithful observance of the charter, and to see that the interests of the public are duly respected.

4.—That the establishment shall act both as a Bank of Deposits and Discount ; the rate of interest to be allowed in the one case, or exacted in the other, being left to the discretion of the Committee of Management.

5.—That it shall be incompetent for the Bank, in their corporate capacity, to carry on any other species of business, or to enter into any other speculation.

6.—That the original capital of the Bank shall be fixed at twenty four millions current dollars, ($24,000,000) ; say 4,000 shares of $6,000 each, payable in four quarterly instalments ; the Bank being entitled to make a quarterly emission of paper, not exceeding the amount of shares actually paid up.

7.—That subscribers shall have the option of paying up their shares in gold or silver, at the established rate of one ounce of gold for two hundred current dollars, or one silver dollar for twelve current paper dollars, under the condition of having their annual dividends paid, and their capital returned *in the same specie* at the expiration of the charter.

8.—That the gold and silver which may be accumulate in the Bank shall be used only for accomodation or discount, always payable, principal and interest, in the same kind as that lent, and shall in no case be sold, or rendered an article of commerce or speculation.

9.—That at the end of each year the Directors of the Bank shall submit to the Government a detailed statement of their proceedings, showing the average amount of capital actually employed during the preceding year ; and from the profits realized two per cent. shall be set aside for the redemption of the old paper currency ; the Government supplying an equal amount for the same purpose from the ordinary revenues of the year.

10.—That in consideration of the important services to be rendered by the Bank, they shall enjoy an exclusive privilege, with the accustomed preferences and immunities for the space of forty years.

11.—That the actual premises occupied by the Bank, with the existing material, apparatus, furniture and utensils, shall be delivered over by the Government, under inventory, to the New Bank, on condition that they shall be kept in good and sufficient repair, and that indemnification shall be made, at the expiration of the charter, for any deterioration they may have sustained ; the New Bank taking charge, at their own expense, of the necessary renovation of the old paper currency.

12.—That after the extinction of the old paper currency, two per cent. per annum on the average amount of capital actually employed shall be invested in the purchase of gold and silver ; to be retained in the dominion of the Bank as an additional guarantee for the paper money in circulation.

13.—That, to provide for the progressive increase of population, the gradual developement of internal industry, and the probable extension of commercial enterprise, it shall be competent for the Bank to increase the number of shares *indefinitely*, provided always that such additional shares are paid in metallic currency, and that the correspondent emissions in paper shall be in conformity with the provisions of article 6th.

14.—That in the case of competition for Bank shares, a preference shall always be given to native subjects over foreign residents, and to foreign residents over non-resident capitalists.

15.—That at the expiration of the charter, all the paper money in circulation shall be retired by the Bank, and exchanged at the established rates.

Such a measure we consider *practicable* in the actual circumstances, *as equitable in principle* as the complicated and conflicting interests at stake will admit ; the *best*, perhaps the *only* way, within our reach of redressing in some degree past grievances, and alleviating present evils ; and, as regards the future, a tolerably sure foundation, a pledge and a guarantee, of mutual confidence and good faith, of public tranquility, and national prosperity.

Buenos Ayres, 19th January, 1846.

A. B.

Mr. Editor—

I see you have been giving Dan a rap over the knuckles in your last paper, and though I love the old lad as much as I do any man living, barring myself, of course, I confess he richly deserved it. What business has he to meddle himself with affairs he knows nothing about, except from hearsay ? Why, if he had bestowed the least care or attention upon the study of the question, he would have at once seen that the people of this country are only contending for what he is agitating, not fighting, for, at home—with this difference, that the patriotic energies of the Argentines are directed by a leader who does not levy a tax on his countrymen to support him and his like nabobs. Let Dan put that in his pipe and smoke it. Besides, he should know that numbers of the overgrown and impoverished population of the " gem of the sea" have found a home, and, in many cases, a fortune, in this country, where they have never been in the least molested, but, on the contrary, efficaciously protected. Aye, and many more of the " finest peasantry in the world" would now be in a fair way of getting on if they had not been frightened out of their wits by Mr. Ouseley, and gone down to Montevideo, whence, through the *humanity* of the same British agent, they have been shipped off to the land of the Caffres and Hottentots, or to settle the wilds of Malvinas. But Dan will think nothing of this. Did n't he advise the Irish in America to abandon their asylum there, and come out from among their generous friends, because they were slave-holders ? However, whoever thought, great a man as he is, that he was a whit more infallibe than the Pope, seeing that he commits as many blunders as any mother's son of us ? But, this is not what I was going to say, Mr. Editor. What I wanted to tell you is, that the Irish, although they look up to O'Connell as their leader in the struggle for Repeal, attach no more importance to his opinions on other points, than you—I was going to say, Saxons—than you English do to Sir Robert Peel's. And to prove this to you, I have borrowed a *Nation* to send you, so that you may see what are really the sentiments of the bulk of the Irish people. If you will insert the article I allude to, I shall be extremely thankful to you, and if you will do me the favour to brush this up and put it in too I shall feel doubly obliged.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours, very respectfully,

A Milesian.

[We have taken upon ourselves to suppress a good deal of irrelevant matter in a " A Milesian's" communication. We make room for the article from the *Nation*, though rather long, on account of its very sensible remarks, apart from its peculiar politics, in regard to the present state of the political affairs of the world. *B. P.*]

(From the *Dublin Nation*, of November 1, 1845.)

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Irish People are little concerned in the complicated foreign policy of England, save as it may bring the crisis, big with fate to us and ours, that is assuredly coming upon us—from which of the four winds, who shall tell ?

We have none of the usual reasons that interest a nation in the dealings of its Government with foreign states. If Lord Aberdeen's diplomacy acquire advantages for English commerce, gain establishments for English "younger sons," an outlet for English manufactures—all this is, practically, of small avail to us. If glory is won for British arms by sea or land, in quelling, or helping France to quell, some national resistance to domineering " intervention," we cannot but feel it a bitter disgrace. If British influence is extended over any country where it was unknown before, we can only for the present pity the inhabitants, mark them as our destined allies for some day of need, and pray that they may soon be enabled to rid themselves of the grievous visitation that has fallen upon them.

But one strong motive we have to consider earnestly, and clearly to understand what positions the several powers of the earth are taking with regard to each other, what elements are marshalling themselves, what are their natural alliances, their means, their enmities, and friendships, and under what banners they are likely to be arrayed when the struggle shall come.

In each hemisphere—in all the quarters of the globe, clouds are at this moment rising and gathering, Which of them shall melt into thin air?—and which—albeit, no bigger now than a man's hand—shall grow and spread till it cover the zenith and darken the sun, and give birth to a tempest that may not only shift and derange the balance of power, but almost shake the very pillars of the world?

Let us sweep the horizon, and note what, visibly enough, lours there now.

Southward on the shore of the Mediterranean, is heard the roll of many trains of artillery, the hum and the clash of myriads of French soldiers crowding Toulon and Marseilles, to precipitate themselves on the coast of Africa; while, on the slopes of Atlas, the black-browed Emir of the Kabyles (whom may Heaven long preserve to rule over his People!) is girding on his scymitar and arraying his magnificent squadrons of terrible cavalry to sweep the vallies of French Africa to the gates of Oran. And France has sworn to crush and exterminate this redoubted chief—though her 80,000 men already in Africa should have to be doubled—though Abd-el-Kader must be sought out in the heart of Morocco, or hunted down in the very Zenana of Abderrahman, the Emperor. Nay, the French papers speculate upon an entire conquest of Morocco, upon the Mediterranean becoming a French lake, upon Gibraltar being made dependent for its daily bread upon a French market at Tangier. "France has no desire," says the *Epoque*, "to make conquests on that side; but who knows what a state of war may bring about. She did not wish to conquer Algiers, and behold it is conquered."

In short, those 80,000 men are destined to make Morocco a province of France; and next spring will see Bugeaud negociating in their capital, and De Joinville once more thundering at Mogador and Tangier, keeping his guns in practice for bombardment of similar sea-port towns.

And England?—England is a contented spectator of all these proceedings. England lately sent Mr. Drummond Hay to require Abderrahman to give up the Emir, and shelter him no longer from the just wrath of France. "England," says the same paper, "will try negociation for us first, and then will aid with all her forces in the reduction of Abd-el-Kader."

In Spain, the Queen's marriage with Count Trapani is to proceed under Louis Philippe's auspices, despite the inclinations of the Spaniards and the political interests of England; and the Duc de Montpensier is to have the Infanta. Spain, also, is to be completely under French influence and "protection;" and the Foreign Minister of England sees not the smallest occasion to interfere. "Friendly relations" are so valuable—the *entente cordiale* must in no wise be disturbed!

Yet consider what a dangerous jealousy seems everywhere to mingle with this cordial understanding. Think of the proceedings at the River Plate—Buenos Ayres is at war with the Oriental Republic; Oribe is besieging Montevideo; the free navigation of the Rivers Parana and Uruguay is interrupted; and although the British and French residents have been sufficiently protected in life and property by the Buenos Ayrean Government, and want no interference from European powers; still the French and English squadrons find a pretext for intervention; yet jointly, upon equal terms with equal force—their friendship, warm as it is, would not bear that more weight of English metal than of French, or *vice versa*, should be introduced into the Rio Plata. War steamers have been sent up the river; and, behold! twin ships, the French *Fulton*, and the English *Firebrand*, equal in all respects, gun for gun, horse-power for horse-power, cast anchor opposite Buenos Ayres. Truly a most perilous friendship, altogether a hair's-breadth basis of friendly relations.

In the midst of the Pacific, almost at the same moment, there is a similar spectacle. Two admirals, English and French, with their two squadrons, jointly threatening poor Queen Pomare, jointly blockading Raiatea, (where she took refuge from French protection,) jointly summoning her to yield herself up, rescue or no rescue, and submit once for all to the "protectorate" of France, or she should be but a deposed Queen.

And, again, at Madagascar, on the very opposite side of the globe, we hear of the crews of English and French ships, full of national emulation and the friendliest unanimity, bent to punish the "insolence" of a people whom the French desire to protect—landing together before Tamatave, attacking the fort in concert, under the flags of France and England, repulsed with an equality of disgrace, and swept off the soil of Madagascar with all the impartiality that heart could wish, by those gallant Ovahs, who seem fully able to protect *themselves*.

But in these transactions, it seems to be only the toil and the glory that are to be shared with England; the advantages are for France. And one symptom of the nature and tenure of all these friendly relations is found in the language of French papers of the war—that is, of the popular—party. They grumble that M. Bruat had to ask permission of the English Admiral before blockading Raiatea, and that it was a piece of English insolence for British officers to interfere in the Madagascar affair; as if France were not able to punish her own refractory dependents. While the Ministerial journals vindicate the acceptance of British aid on the ground that generous England asks no *quid pro quo*. "What!" says the *Epoque*, "shall one civilised and Christian nation reject the aid of another against mere barbarians?" Surely not, when that aid is gratuitous.

Now look far eastward to the coast of China. After a long, and costly, and wicked war, England gained the opening of five ports in China (of which three are useless,) and a barren rock in the sea as a commercial settlement for herself; but now it begins to appear evident that, as usual, Louis Philippe's policy is turning those conquests also to the advantage of France. The large, fertile, and beautiful island of Chusan—the only healthful, profitable, and commodious theatre of colonisation and centre of trade—is held by the English merely in pledge until the remainder of the ill-gotten Chinese plunder shall be paid them; and then (so M. Lagrene, it seems, has already arranged) it is to become a French settlement without delay; while, on the sterile and deadly Hong Kong, British enterprise is to maintain itself, as best it may, amongst hospitals and charnel-houses—a place of skulls, where one entire regiment, as they calculate, disappears once in every three years.

England growls, indeed, though in an under tone, at the prospect of all her treasure and blood, and so much excellent diplomacy being wasted in the Chinese affair; but still there must be no serious objection made—the treaty is binding; and the Emperor of China is at perfect liberty to treat with France for Chusan if he please; and, in any case, ill-humour would be highly dangerous to Lord Aberdeen's "friendly relations."

In the meantime the coasts of England and France are crowded with engineers—are becoming chains of impregnable fortifications, and frowning with pointed canon; there is hurried meetings of Admiralty and War-office authorities, and hot-haste in all royal dockyards. The *entente cordiale* is felt to be, at heart, bitterest enmity; the political atmosphere is felt to be heavily charged with the fluid that breeds thunderstorms; and men wait anxiously to see in what region the fatal touch shall be given, when the negative electricity shall become positive, and the heavens and the earth shall echo with bellowing thunder.

We might speak of Texas, and of Oregon, and of California, any one of which may become the point where the train which winds rounds the globe may explode. Gloom is thickening over north-western India, where the Sikhs, it seems, "will not yield unless defeated in battle;" and Peshawer knows not the day when fifty thousand Afghans shall appear before its gates, with green flag waving over them, and Akhbar Khan (long life to him!) at their head.

Now, it imports us deeply to know and to ponder all these positions of affairs, not to triumph and rejoice in the difficulties and humilations, that may befal others (which were malignant baseness), not with a blind and stupid hope that something or other, from some quarter is to come to set us free; like Andromeda chained, and wailing helplessly, waiting for some winged Theseus to deliver her; but in order that the day of peril and labour may not come upon us unprepared, that the heart and soul of Ireland may be found equal to the high destiny that shines before us—equal to do and to dare whatever may be needful to grasp that destiny, and make it ours for ever.

UNITED STATES.

Another source of excitement has arisen in the political circles and at Washington, growing out of the interference of France and England in the Rio de la Plata, to put an end to the sanguinary war between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. The policy of both France and England has been objected to by the United States Chargé at Buenos Ayres, and also in the official organ, the *Washington Union*, at Washington, on the ground that the true policy of the United States is hostile to European interference with the affairs of the American Continent. The *Union* says:—"It behoves the people of the United States to take these things into seasonable and serious consideration. Shall the people of the United States stand by and see unmoved the British-Asiatic policy acted over again among the independent republics of South America? Is Buenos Ayres to become as Madras, and Uruguay as Tanjore? We have not seen fit—neither we nor our South American neighbours—to come into that somewhat too famous balance of power system which in Europe has borne such fruits as the holy alliance and the congress of sovereigns at Laybach."—(*Ibid*)

The Corps Diplomatique *of Buenos Ayres vs. the sham Peacemakers.*

(*Continued.*)

To H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres encharged with those of the Argentine Confederation.

Sir,

The undersigned in answering the esteemed communication of Y. E., under date 30th of September last, which came to hand yesterday, feels a greater pleasure inasmuch as in complying with the request which Y. E. has made to him by order of H. E. the Governor and Captain General, encharged with the supreme direction of the affairs of the Argentine Confederation, he is relieved from the troublesome necessity of searching for other data or antecedents, than the many which are notorious to the public, and the truth and unquestionable evidence of which are demonstrated and sealed by that conviction which is the result of moral and actual perception.

To prove moreover to Y. E. in a more satisfactory and convincing manner how well disposed the undersigned has ever been to manifest conscientiously his conviction in regard to the several questions propounded, and many more besides those to which the communication of Y. E. refers, it would have sufficed, most assuredly, to recapitulate in this answer all that which, before the present circumstances obtruded, he at sufficient length had the honor of saying to his own Government with all the impartiality and justness of his character and principles, but believing it to be at present unseasonable to do so from the great space it would take up, he will merely confine himself to the limits assigned in the communication which he has the honor of considering in the order of its arrangement.

1.—The undersigned in his judgment, grounded on authentic facts, cannot hesitate to believe that H. E. the Governor has fully proved by numerous well-known positive and remarkable facts, and by sacrifices apparently superior to the efforts of man that there is nothing to which he has payed, and still continues to pay, greater respect than the common duties which society and its relations entail, fulfilling in conformity to his political principles his arduous and painful duties.

2.—The undersigned would not have satisfied the end proposed did he solely limit himself to consider the political importance in reference to the Bolivian Legation, and should he not avow with special acknowledgement the particular attention which H. E. the Governor with his characteristic generosity has been pleased to extend to it, his political conduct having been in conformity with his principles, friendly and frank, as likewise the dispatching of different affairs according to circumstances, without there having been fortunately up to this date any motive to interrupt a good understanding.

3.—The undersigned has not seen the Government proceed otherwise than in the path of duty with that honor and moderation which characterize it, and its political principles in the administration are doubtless those which have set the seal on its high and enlightened career.

4.—Protection to foreigners of whatever nation is perfectly in accordance with the programme of that policy whose strong and energetic measures have kept the passions (it is unquestionable) in subjection in a country where impunity had sanctioned the commission of crime.

5.—Nothing is more false than to suppose that an association famous for its sinister deeds is at the head of the Police.

6.—It has not come to the knowledge of the undersigned that the certificate of citizenship has been taken from any Bolivian and torn, nor that any Bolivian has been arrested and made to enlist.

7.—Neither does the undersigned know that to any Bolivian,—a wife for the purpose of rejoining her husband, or a child going to his parents, have there been denied passports when asked for.

8.—The undersigned does not know, nor has he ehard that the Police by arbitrary measures and inspiring terror has obliged any Bolivian or other foreigner whatever to sign petitions, and still less that it should have cried out in a menacing tone in the public square, or any other place, against the mediating powers, their Ministers Plenipotentiary, or their subjects ; on the contrary, he observes that foreigners are at present treated with such consideration as might be considered bordering on deference.

9.—As a tribute of just homage and an act of rigorous justice, the undersigned can assure that the Government has constantly and by every possible means essayed to discover the barbarous perpetrators of the horrible murder of the Scotch family, and that the subaltern authorities, specially reminded of the heavy responsibility resting upon them in the search after and capture of the criminals, instigated by zeal, have perhaps carried proceedings beyond the spirit of their instructions, and upon simple grounds have even prejudiced the innocent.

10.—The undersigned has seen and knows positively that the Government, with unshaken decision, and with a strong hand, has constantly satisfied the claims of justice by chastising criminals in a most exemplary manner, causing those to be executed who in virtue of a judicial sentence were condemned to death.

11—The acts of Government in the administration are perfectly in unison with prudence, policy, and honesty.

12.—Beholding, as the undersigned does, with the most strict partiality, and at the same time with the deepest regret, the melancholy picture which the affairs on both sides of the Plate now offer to the view, he cannot but look upon all the deplorable events which are occurring, as so many causes of positive misfortune to the country. Far from the Banda Oriental, and separated from it still more from a want of intercourse, he learns of events which happen there from public documents, and from the enlightened Buenos Ayrean press, which has guided his judgment and conviction.

13.—Convinced, as the undersigned is, that when the passions become once agitated and unrestrained, they almost always overleap every barrier, he could never suppose that what had been stated in the Montevideo papers, and in some of the Rio journals, respecting butcheries in cold blood after the battle of India Muerta, and depredations committed on the town of Colonia, could be true ; because, judging as he does, that these facts had been made to appear distorted, and in a sinister light, he attributed the circumstance to an aberration of reason produced by the prejudices of a biassed understanding.

After satisfying the wishes of H. E. the Governor, who has been called upon by a complication of circumstances to refute misrepresentations, it only remains for the undersigned to manifest to Your Excellency his hopes that a day will come when error and passion shall be silent, in order that joyful days may again dawn upon this favoured land, burying for ever in the deepest oblivion, the unhappy episodes which detained it in the career of advancement.

God preserve Y. E.

Most Excellent Sir,

MANUEL RODRIGUEZ.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

January 17—Wind S.E., fresh.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 18.—Wind W. S. W., in the afternoon changed to S.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 19.—Wind S.—in the afternoon changed to S. E.

Arrived, H. B. M's. ship Satellite, 18 guns, Capt. R. H. B. Rowley, from Colonia.

January 20.—Wind N. W.

Sailed, H. B. M's. ship Curaçoa, 24 guns, Capt. Thomas Sparke Thompson, down the river.

January 21.—Wind E., in the afternoon changed to S. E., rain during the night.

Arrived, a whale boat from the Buseo with despatches.

A French schooner.

Sailed, French schooner of war late 9th of July.

During the night, the French schooner which arrived this morning (name unknown.)

January 22 —Wind E.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa del Plata, Captain Dequivinet, from Montevideo 22nd inst., with the October mail from England.

Passengers—32.

A Prussian brig supposed the Dido, from Memel. She was, warned off by the blockaders.

January 23.—Wind N. E.

Sailed, the Prussian brig which arrived yesterday.

Commodore Lawrence Rousseau, of the U. S. Navy, arrived at Rio Janeiro in the Columbia.

H. B. M's. ship Juno sailed from England for the Pacific direct.

The barque Commerce was to sail from New-York on the 10th December for Montevideo.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES
ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Ship Satellite, 18 guns, Captain Bobert Hibbert Bartholomew Rowley.

Brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed.

UNITED STATES—Brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington.

FRENCH—Schooner Catalina.

SPANISH—Brig Hero, 14 guns, Captain José Dueñas, bearing the broad pennant of D. Antoino Estrada, Commander of the Spanish naval forces in the River Plate.

SARDINIAN—Brig of war Colombo, 18 guns, Captain Baron Tolosano.

Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Dequivinet.

BRAZILIAN—Schooner brig Argus, 12 guns, Captain Eugenio Taberes.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

Jan. 19.—The French schooners Catalina and late 9th of July sailed at noon and anchored alongside the Curaçoa.

Jan. 20.—The schooner Catalina and late 9th of July sailed this morning on a cruise to the south east; in the evening they were in sight at anchor.

Jan. 21.—The schooners Catalina and late 9th of July left their anchorage of the previous evening ; the former came up the river and anchored in the outer roads, the latter kept company with her a short time, then put about and sailed down the river.

This day (24th inst.) completes the 119th day of the blockade.

It is understood that the scurvy is very prevalent among the blockaders, particularly the British, and that this is the reason why the *Curaçoa* has been relieved. On hearing the news, an acquaintance of ours very appositely remarked: "No wonder, for they are engaged in a very *scurvy* employment."

Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last :—

Saturday	73
Sunday	72
Monday	72
Tuesday	74
Wednesday	79
Thursday	75
Friday	76

Advertisements.

BROWN Stout, Porter and Ale of superior quality in casks of 4 doz. each, pints in 6 doz. casks, Port Wine in cases of 2 doz. each.

Champaigne in 1 doz. cases.

Sherry in the wood.

Superior Brandy in quarter casks.

Do. Hollands Gin in stone and glass bottles.

Do. Old Tom in pint and quart bottles.

Raspberry, Black and Red Currant Jelly and Jam.

Preserved English Fruits for pies and puddings

Black Tea in small boxes from $6 to $12 per lb.

Loaf Sugar.

Pickles in pint bottles, boxes 1 doz. each.

At Calle del Perú, No. 66.

2 p

Electro Metallurgy

APPLIED TO DENTISTRY.

MR. ROWLEY, from London, begs to inform the residents of this City, that he has brought to the most satisfactory conclusion a series of Metallurgical Experiments founded on the principles of the above *New Science.* The invaluable advantages arising from this new discovery, combined with the system which Mr. R. has practised with the greatest success for many years, will render the construction of artificial teeth much more perfect than heretofore.

Teeth constructed on the principles of the above new improved system, are held securely in their places, by the combined action of *atmospheric pressure* and *capillary attraction,* whereby springs are in most cases rendered unnecessary.

Persons however advanced in years, who have been disappointed in the use of artificial teeth, will find that this improved system will restore to them, all the functions of the natural teeth as regards mastication, articulation, duration, and beauty. Teeth thus constructed may be removed and replaced with the greatest facility.

Mr. R. has also constructed an instrument with which he can remove the caries or decayed parts of the teeth more effectually than by the methód usually adopted, and which if applied in time will obviate in many cases the necessity of extraction, by inducing an enlargement of the bone in the crown of the tooth, which in early life possesses vitality sufficiently active for that purpose.

Those persons who may be disposed to take advantage of what is now offered, should apply without delay, as it is the intention of Mr. R. to proceed to England, in order to secure to himself his methods, by right of patent. Apply between the hours of 9 and 3.

No. 65, Calle 25 de Mayo.

3 tp

Silesia Rams.

THOSE who are desirous of refining and improving their sheep are informed that Mr. Flint has on sale superior Rams from his pure blooded Silesia and Saxony flocks which he is now offering at reduced prices.

The superior quality of these rams as to purity of blood and weight of fleece are too well known to require any further remarks *They are the only Sheep of the Silesia cast in Buenos Ayres,* and experience has shown that the casts from these rams give nearly double the quantity of wool of those from the Saxony rams and of equal quality.

Those who wish to purchase will please apply to Mr. Spring, Barraca de los Andes, or to Mr. William T. Livingston, Barraca del Diezmo ; these gentlemen having been appointed agents for the sale of said rams. Samples of the wool can also be seen at those places.

tfo

(Extract from the Edinburgh Gazette of September 5, 1845)

Glasgow, September 1, 1845.

THE undersigned, Spencer Davis Weller, ceased, on the 31st day of December 1844, by mutual agreement, to have any concern in or to be a partner of the concerns carried on in Glasgow, under the firm of John Anderson and Company, in Buenos Ayres, under the firm of Anderson, Weller and Company, in Monte Video, under the firm of Anderson, Macfarlane and Company, and in Liverpool, under the firm of S. D. Weller and Company.

Spencer Davis Weller.

Thomas Walls, Witness.
James MacRae, Witness.

tfo

DIED.

On the 22d inst., after a short but painful illness, *Francisca Georgina Amalia,* daughter of Mr. Ferdinand Gloede, of this city, aged 19 months and 19 days. Her remains were deposited in the German Protestant Cemetery.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	387	á	390	each
Do. Patriot	385	á	388	do.
Plata, macuquina	18¼	á	19	do for one
Dollars, Spanish	22	á	22½	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	21	á	22	do.
Six per cent. Stock	76	á		do. per cent
Exchange on England	2	á	2¼d.	
Do. France	23	á	25	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	2			per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo	atparor2.p ct.			
Do. United States	19	á	20	
Hides, Ox, for Engld &Germy	52	á	58	per pesada.
Do. France	46	á	48	do.
Do. North America	46	á	48	do.
Do. Spain	48	á	52	do
Do. salted	withoutprice			do.
Do. Horse	20	á	21	do. each
Calf skins	45	á	46	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	28	á	30	per dozen
Do. fine	35	á	38	do.
Deer skins	withoutprice			do.
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	do.			dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	do.			dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	28	à	40	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	45	á	48	do.
Do. long	65	á	85	do.
Wool, common, washed	23	á	25	do
Do. picked	withoutprice			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do.			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	15	á	35	do
Tallow, pure	withoutprice			do.
Do. raw	13	á	14	do.
Do. with grease	withoutprice			do.
Jerked beef	do.			per quintal.
Horns, mixed	100	á	150	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	withoutprice			do.
Hide cuttings	6	á	7	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	withoutprice			per lb.
Do. black	9	á	9¼	do.
Salted tongues	6	á	7	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega.
Discount	1½	á	4½	per cent. month.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 460 dollars

The lowest price 375 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2¼d. The lowest do. (nominal)

George Thomas, Responsible Editor.